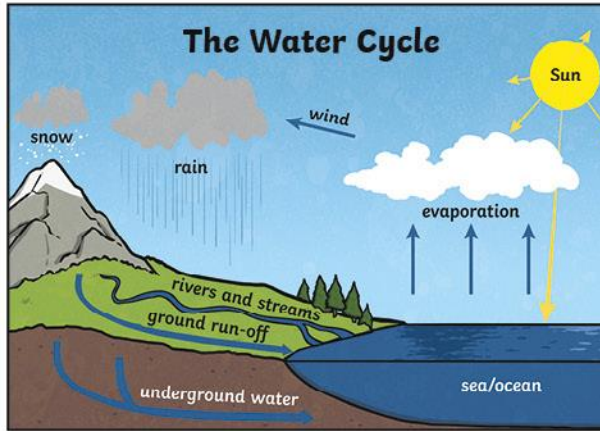


Key Vocabulary

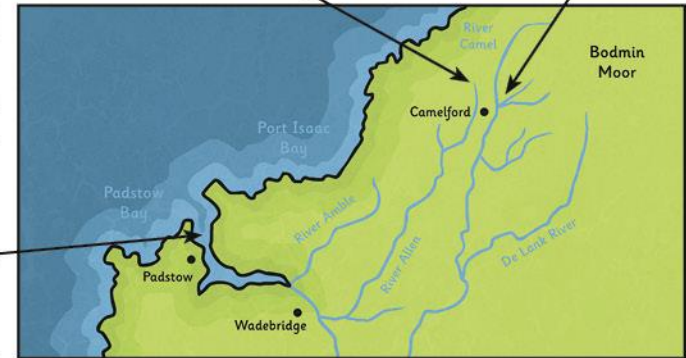
channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
estuary	Tidal mouth of a river.
deposition	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
Monsoon	The wind that brings heavy rain to many countries in South East Asia
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
source	The place where a river begins.
confluence	The meeting point of two rivers where one flows into the other
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river.
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.



Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a confluence.

The **source** of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.



The Course of a River

The Upper Course
 Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course
 Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.



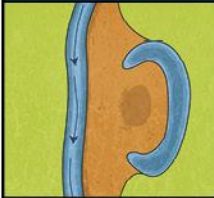
The Lower Course
 Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

Meander - a curve in the river



Eroded materials are carried by the river and released, building up the land on the inside of the bend where the water flows more slowly.

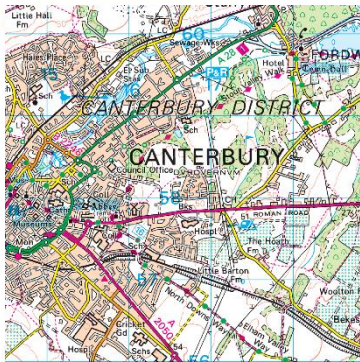
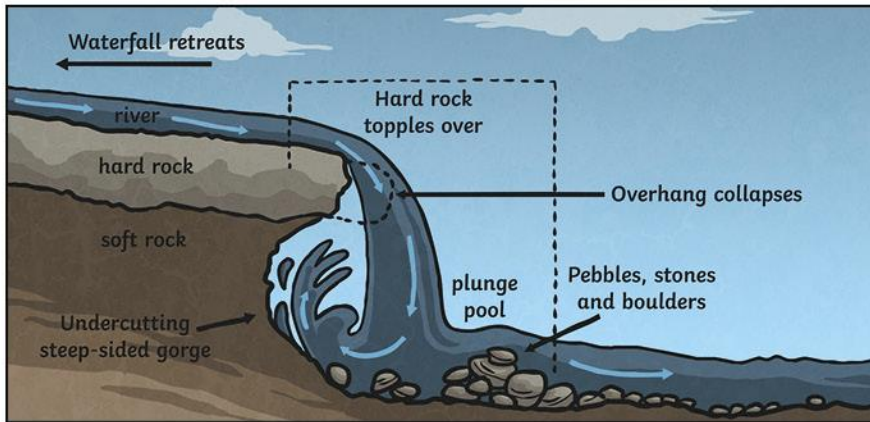
Oxbow lakes - a U-shaped lake



As meanders grow, two meanders can merge together through **erosion**. The water takes this newer, shorter course. The river **deposits** eroded materials which block off the old part of the river forming an oxbow lake.

How Do We Use Rivers?

Leisure e.g. fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry e.g. factories	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism e.g. walking routes	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats



Grid Reference

Canterbury located in Kent
Grid reference: a system using coordinates and numbers to locate a specific area

Why is flooding such a problem in Bangladesh?

Some Causes of Flooding in Bangladesh

- 1. Monsoon Climate**
Brings very heavy rain and snow
Soils are leached and heavy runoff results in soil erosion
- 2. Spring Snow-Melt**
Results in soil erosion and a rapid increase in River Discharge
- 3. Deforestation in Headwater Areas**
due to increasing population in Nepal & Tibet.
Trees cleared for fuel and grazing land.
Less Evapotranspiration, more runoff and faster soil erosion. Landslides also occur.
- 4. Rivers Silt-up** due to increased soil erosion. This raises the river bed and reduces the capacity of the channel resulting in increased likelihood of flooding.
- 5. 80% of Bangladesh** lies on a huge floodplain and delta, most of which is only 1m above sea level.
- 6. Much of the Ganges** has been diverted for irrigation purposes, this removes some of the silt and prevents the floodplain further downstream from being built up.
- 7. Cyclones (violent storms)** frequently hit Bangladesh

Tibet

Nepal

India

Bangladesh

River Brahmaputra

River Ganges

Bay of Bengal